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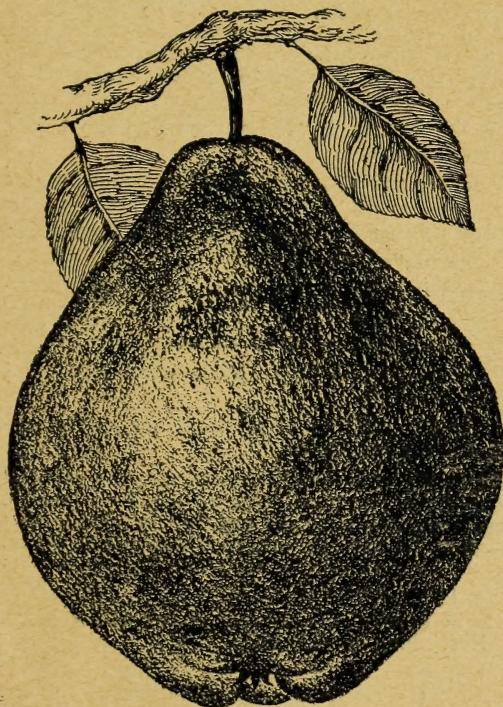
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ANNUAL CATALOG @ PRICE LIST OF

The BROCK NURSERIES

H. A. BROWN & SON, PROPRIETORS
33 Brock, Nemaha County, Nebraska 33



FALL OF
1901 AND
SPRING
OF 1902



ENTOMOLOGIST'S CERTIFICATE OF NURSERY INSPECTION.

This is to certify that I examined personally the stock and premises of the Brock Nursery, H. A. Brown & Son, proprietors, Brock, Nebraska, and found no San Jose Scale nor indication that it has ever been present in the nursery or its vicinity, and that the stock is apparently in a healthy condition and free from all other dangerous insect pests.

This certificate is good for one year from date.

LAWRENCE BRUNER,
State Entomologist.

THEY ALL SPEAK WELL OF THE TREES.

Douglas, Nebraska, June 12, 1901.

H. A. Brown & Son, Brock, Nebraska.

Gentlemen: All of the parties that we have seen speak well of the trees they purchased of you last Spring. You will do a big business here next year.

Yours truly,

CARPENTER BROS.

Fall of 1901 and Spring of 1902.

TO OUR FRIENDS AND PATRONS:—We present herewith our Annual Catalogue and Price List for Fall of 1901 and Spring of 1902. Our Nurseries are situated in the Southeastern part of Nebraska on some of the richest soil in the United States. We have stock, both on the second bottom of the Nemaha River, and on the upland. Our location, soil and other facilities enable us to grow Nursery Stock, equaled by few and excelled by none.

WE SHIP by Missouri Pacific and B. & M. Railways and can insure prompt attention to all orders.

WE SOLICIT correspondence, and invite personal inspection of our stock.

PRICES are limited to Fall of 1901 and Spring of 1902, and this list supercedes all previous quotations.

WE ADVISE parties to send in their orders early, before the assortment is broken.

OUR TERMS are Cash, Note, or satisfactory reference.

CLAIMS for deduction for shortage will be made good if notified promptly upon receipt of stock.

CERTIFICATE OF NURSERY INSPECTION furnished, and everything is in a good, healthy condition.

GUARANTEE OF GENUINENESS—While we exercise the greatest diligence and care to have our stock true to name as labeled, it is mutually agreed between ourselves and the Purchaser that we are not held responsible for any mistakes that might occur, and are not liable for any sum greater than that originally paid for stock that should prove untrue.

WE TRY TO EXCELL in quality, not in low prices and refused, low grade stock. Everything is first class.

WE REPLACE stock only, when it fails to bud or start to grow, and not everything that dies from neglect, drouth, rabbits, gophers, etc.

BEST YET.

Alvo, Nebraska, April 20, 1901.

H. A. Brown & Son, Brock, Nebraska.

Dear Sirs: I bought a bill of trees of the ——— Nursery last year and thought I got good trees, but yours that I got are far better than any I ever received.

Yours truly,

WM. STEWART.

Fruit Trees.

SPECIAL NOTICE. We call your special attention to our line of nursery stock. Many of you, no doubt, know how often the people are robbed and humbugged by agents who call upon you, saying they represent a certain firm, when they do not; they buy their stock wherever they can buy the lowest, and charge you double rates for stock that is nothing but culls and common varieties. We have placed our rates as low as any firm which has a reputation at stake, and we will protect the grower and give him just what he buys.

PREPARATIONS FOR PLANTING. Plow and subsoil repeatedly, so as to pulverize thoroughly to a depth of 12 to 18 inches. When planting on the lawn or grass plots, remove the sod for a diameter of four or five feet, and keep this space well worked and free from weeds. Dig the hole deeper and larger than is necessary to admit all the roots in their natural position, keeping the surface and subsoil separate. Cut off broken and bruised roots, and shorten the tops to half a dozen good buds, except for fall planting, when it is better to defer top-pruning until the following spring. If not prepared to plant when your stock arrives, "heel-in," by digging a trench deep enough to admit all the roots, and setting the trees therein as close as they can stand, carefully packing the earth about the roots, taking up when required. Never leave the roots exposed, and "puddle" before planting.

PLANTING. Fill up the hole with surface soil so that the tree will stand about as it did in the nursery after the earth has settled, except for Dwarf Pears, which should be planted deep enough to cover two or three inches the quince stock upon which they are budded. Work the soil thoroughly among the roots, and when well covered tramp firmly. Set the tree firm as a post, but leave the surface filling (of poorer soil) light and loose. No staking will be required except for very tall trees. Never let manure come in contact with the roots.

Distances for Planting.

Standard Apples	30	feet apart each way.
Standard Pears and strong-growing Cherries.....	20	" " "
Duke and Morello Cherries	18	" " "
Standard Plums, Apricots, Peaches, Nectarines....	16 to 18	" " "
Dwarf Pears	10 to 12	" " "
Dwarf Apples	10 to 12	" " "
Grapes—rows 7 to 8 feet apart	7 to 10	feet in rows.
Currants and Gooseberries	3 to 4	feet apart.
Raspberries and Blackberries	3 to 4	by 5 to 7 feet apart.
Strawberries, for field-culture	1 to 1½	by 3 to 3½ feet apart
Strawberries, for garden-culture	1 to 2	feet apart.

NOTE.—A most excellent way in planting an apple orchard 30 feet apart is to plant peaches in between. By the time the apples require the ground the peaches will have passed their prime, and can be removed.

Number of Trees to an Acre.

30 feet apart each way	50	10 feet apart each way	435
25 " "	70	8 " "	680
20 " "	110	6 " "	1,210
18 " "	135	5 " "	1,742
15 " "	205	4 " "	2,723
12 " "	300	3 " "	4,840

RULE.—Multiply this distance in feet between the rows by the distance the plants are apart in the rows, and the product will be the number of square feet for each plant or hill, which, divided into the number of feet in an acre (43,500), will give the number of trees to the acre.

BEST SHIPMENT OF TREES THAT WERE EVER DELIVERED.

Cook, Nebraska, April 19, 1901.

H. A. Brown & Son, Brock, Nebraska.

Dear Sirs: Every man that got trees out of the delivery was well satisfied. Several of them said that the trees were the best that ever were shipped into the town.

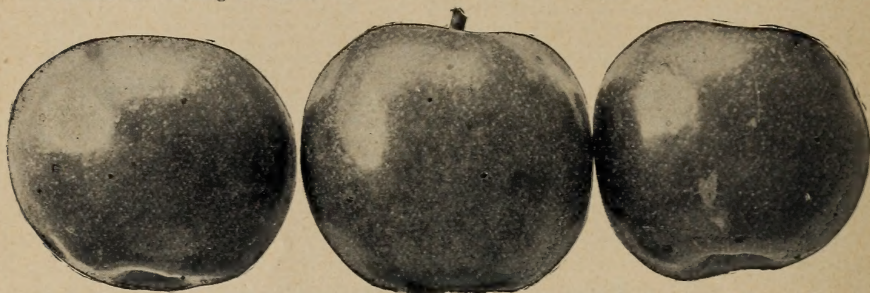
Respectfully,

JOHN STETLER.

Apples.

THE FIRST FRUIT, both in importance and general culture, IS THE APPLE. Its period, unlike that of other fruits, extends nearly or quite through the year. By planting judicious selections of summer, autumn and winter sorts, a constant succession of this indispensable fruit can be easily obtained for family use. There is no farm crop which, on the average, will produce one-fourth as much income per acre as will a good apple orchard.

A Michigan fruit-grower truly says of the apple: "There is no fruit grown that is so staple as the apple; no fruit that can so nearly be distributed to the four-quarters of the world, in its natural state, with so little expense of packing or in so economical a package, and there is no fruit that will receive the uninterrupted demand for so long a season."



SUMMER VARIETIES.

Red June
Duchess

Sweet June or High Top Sweet
Early Harvest

FALL VARIETIES:

Maiden Blush
Bailey's Sweet

Wealthy Rambo

WINTER VARIETIES:

Ben Davis
Jenett
Jonathan
Minkler
Milam
M. B. Twig
Rome Beauty
Missouri Pippin
Wine Sap

Cooper's Early White
Famuse or Snow
Yellow Transparent
Haas
Yellow Bellflower
Uiter's Red
Autumn Strawberry
Gano

Virginia Beauty
Grimes Golden
Wolf River
Domine
Iowa Blush
Talmon Sweet
York Imperial
Ingram

We grow the choicest apple trees that money can buy. They are above the standard in their respective grades and all Young, Healthy Stock. We have trees both from whole root and piece root grafts, also budded.

PRICES ON APPLE TREES TWO AND THREE YEARS OLD.

	1	10	100
Heavy, first class, 5 to 7 ft.	\$0.20	\$1.50	\$12.50
First class, 5 to 6 ft. ....	.18	1.25	11.00
No. 1, Medium, 4 to 5 ft. ....	.15	1.00	9.00
Medium, 3 to 4 ft. ....	.12	.80	6.00

Notice.—Special prices on Apple Trees, 500 to 1,000 lots.

Peaches.

THE PEACH TREE requires a well-drained, moderately rich soil; a warm, sandy loam is probably best. To preserve the continued healthy growth of the trees and the fine quality of the fruit, the trees should have the shoots and branches shortened every year, so as to preserve a round, vigorous head, with plenty of young wood; and the land should not be seeded to grass, but kept in constant cultivation in hoed crops. Unleached wood ashes and pure ground bone are the best fertilizers.

In planting prune the tops and the roots carefully, reducing the former to a clean whip, and removing all bruises and broken roots. Plump, healthy trees are best, even if small, for extensive planting.

PRICES ON ONE YEAR BUDDED PEACH TREES.

	1	10	100
No. 1, first class, 5 to 6 ft.	\$0.25	\$2.00	\$18.00
Select, 4 to 5 ft. ....	.20	1.80	15.00
Medium, 3 to 4 ft. 3 to 4 ft. ....	.18	1.50	12.50
Medium, 2 to 3 ft. ....	.15	1.25	10.00

Notice.—Special prices on 500 to 1,000 lots.

VARIETIES OF PEACHES IN ORDER OF RIPENING.

1. Alexander, Greensboro, Triumph.
2. Early Rivers, Foster, Champion.
3. Crosby, Fitzgerald, Elberta.
4. Bokara No. 3, Hill's Chilli, Wright's Seedling.
5. Bokara No. 10, Bailey's Seedling, Heath Cling, O. M. Cling.

Plums.

Since the introduction of the Japan varieties, which are almost curculio-proof, no one need be without plums from June till September. Plum trees bear at an early age, and the yield of the Japan varieties is surprising; they often come into bearing at two years from planting. The trees are vigorous and the fruit is beautiful in appearance and superb in quality. We know of no better investment than a good plum orchard.

Plum on Myrobalan roots will not sprout.

JAPANESE VARIETIES—In Order of Ripening.

Abundance, Burbank, Red June, Yellow Egg, European, Green Gage.

	1	10	100
One and 2 year, 5 to 7 ft., well branched..	\$0.75	\$6.00	
One to 2 year, 5 to 6 ft., well branched ....	.60	5.00	
One year, 4 to 5 ft., well branched.....	.50	4.00	
One year, 3 to 4 ft., partly branched .....	.40	2.50	

AMERICAN VARIETIES—In Order of Ripening.

Wild Goose, Pottawattomie, Wolf, Desoto, Forest Garden.

	1	10	100
One and 2 year, 5 to 7 ft., well branched	\$0.60	\$5.00	
One and 2 year, 5 to 6 ft., well branched....	.50	4.50	
One year, 4 to 5 ft., well branched .....	.45	4.00	
One year, 3 to 4 ft., partly branched.....	.40	3.50	

Notice.—Special prices on an assortment of Japanese and American varieties in 50 to 100 lots.

Cherries.

A great deal of attention is now given to the growing of Cherries. No home orchard is complete without its proportion of Cherry trees, and it is one of the most profitable market fruits. It will succeed on any kind of soil that is not wet, as the cherry tree everywhere requires a dry soil, and is naturally a hardy tree, succeeding in the lightest soil dryest situation.

We are willing to compare the quality of our cherry trees with any that are put on the market; especially in the great amount of large and fibrous roots. This is sometimes the great fault we find with cherry trees: they have little or no roots. But we furnish as good roots on cherry as any other tree that grows.

Budded on Mahaleb, will not sprout.

	1	10	100
Select, 5 to 7 ft.	\$0.65	\$6.00	
Select, 5 to 6 ft. ....	.60	5.00	40.00
Select, 4 to 5 ft. ....	.50	4.50	35.00
One year, 5 to 4 ft. ....	.40	3.50	30.00

VARIETIES OF CHERRIES—In Order of Ripening:

Early Richmond, Montmorency, May Duke, Olivet, Dye House, Wragg, English Morillo.

Note.—The supply of cherry trees is short and the demand large, so place your orders early.

Pears.

The growing of this valuable fruit for both home and market purposes cannot be too strongly urged. It far exceeds the apple in its melting, juicy texture, rich, refined flavor, and the range of varieties is such that by a judicious selection the ripening season beginning in July, can be continued in succession into winter. It is a mistaken opinion amongst persons that standard pears are a long time coming into bearing. Many of the varieties begin to bear in four to six years after transplanting, and some of the newer varieties, such as the Kieffers, will produce fruit as soon as the dwarf pear, which is usually two to three years after transplanting. The pear, when once in bearing, seldom fails to produce a crop of fruit annually.

DWARFS must always be planted sufficiently deep to cover the junction of the pear and quince 2 or 3 inches, the soil made rich and well-tilled, and about one-half of the previous summer's growth cut off each spring. Under this treatment dwarfs are everywhere successful. The side-branches should not be removed higher than one foot from the ground in dwarfs.

Standard Pear Trees:

	1	10	100
Select, 5 to 6 ft.	\$0.60	\$5.00	
Select, 4 to 5 ft. ....	.50	4.00	\$35.00
Select, 3 to 4 ft. ....	.40	3.00	25.00

General Assortment:—Kieffer, Seckel, Early Harvest, Duchess, LeConte, Wilder Early, Flemish Beauty.

Kieffer alone 10c higher per tree.

Dwarf Pears:

	1	10	100
Select, 4 to 5 ft.	\$0.50	\$4.00	
Select, 3 to 4 ft. ....	.40	3.50	

Varieties:—Duchess, Seckel, Kieffer, Louise, Bonnie, De Jersey.

ONE GRADE BETTER THAN HE BOUGHT.

Douglas, Nebraska, April 15, 1901.

H. A. Brown & Son, Brock, Neb.

Gents: My 50 peach trees came in good condition, and they were one grade better trees than I bought, but I will not kick on that when I get them at the same price.

Yours truly,

GEO. HENDRICKS.

Crab Apples.

The improvements in the varieties of the Crab Apple have kept the pace with other kinds of fruit. Now they demand a good price on the market, for dessert purposes; especially is this the case with the following varieties:

Whitney No. 20
Gen. Grant
Hyslop

Sylvan Sweet
Select Wild Crab
Transcendant

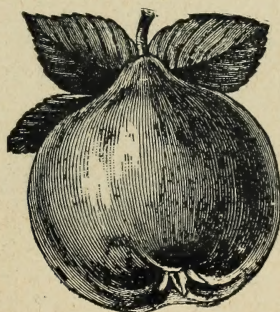
Red Siberian
Martha

PRICES ON CRAB APPLES TWO YEARS OLD.

	1	10	100
Select, 5 to 7 ft.	\$0.35	\$2.50	
Select, 5 to 6 ft. ....	.30	2.00	
No. 1, 4, to 5 ft. ....	.25	1.50	

Quinces.

The Quince is attracting attention as a market fruit. The tree is hardy and compact in growth; requires little space, is productive, gives regular crops and comes early into bearing. The fruit is much sought after for canning for winter use. It flourishes in any good garden soil, which should be kept mellow and well enriched. Do not neglect your quince trees; it pays well to give them your attention.



Varieties:—Apple or Orange, Champion.

	1	10	100
Select, 4 to 5 ft.	\$0.50	\$4.50	
Select, 3 to 4 ft. ....	.40	3.50	

Russian Mulberry.

The Mulberry is very valuable for planting near cherry trees, as they ripen at the same time, and the birds will eat the mulberries in preference to the sour cherries. They are also planted extensively for wind breaks, being of a bushy nature, and making a quick growth.

	1	10	100	1000
Select, 5 to 6 ft.	\$0.25	\$2.00		
Select, 4 to 5 ft. ....	.20	1.50		
Select, 3 to 4 ft. ....	.15	1.00	\$8.00	
Seedlings, 18 to 24 in.			2.00	\$8.00
Seedlings, 12 to 18 in.			1.50	7.00

Apricots.

Varieties:—Alex, Gigg, J. L. Budd, Russian.

	1	10	100
Select, 5 to 6 ft.	\$0.50	\$4.50	
Select, 4 to 5 ft. ....	.40	3.50	

Strawberries.

First fruit of each year to ripen. Strawberries readily hold a leading place in the affections and gardens of all who aim to have a family fruit supply, for it is a fruit that will thrive over a greater range of territory than any other. There is hardly anywhere an acre of American soil but that, somewhere on the acre, luscious, fragrant Strawberries can be produced, if only right varieties be planted. Pistillate varieties, if well pollinized, are usually more productive than perfect bloomers. If several varieties are in the same field, it is well not to have too many of one variety in one block; close contact one with the other tends to fruitlessness. There are now so many good perfect-growing varieties that we can pollinize the pistillate kinds and have fine fruit from all.



The following varieties are all first class in every respect, and we can recommend them to all who want to make a success of growing berries, both for home and market purposes.

Bederwood (S)	Crescent (P)	Sanders (S)
Bismark (S)	Excelsior (S)	Splendid (S)
Brandywine (S)	Jessie (S)	Warfield (P)
Bubach (P)	Parker Earle (S)	Wm. Belt (S)
Capt. Jack (S)	Sample (S)	

Prices on Strawberries, per 100, \$1.

Notice.—Special prices on 1000 lots.

Hardy Grapes.

CULTURE—It would be rather an undertaking to describe the full method of Grape-culture, as it is very extensive, but we will give it brief mention. The soil should be prepared as for other small fruits; make the rows 8 feet apart and plant 6 feet in the row, or if the soil is very rich, make it 8 feet. The holes should be about 1 foot square, so as to allow plenty of room for the roots; put some good soil in the bottom, or wet corn-cobs, if at hand, and use a little ground bone. When the vines arrive from the nursery, cut both the roots and the tops; two eyes are sufficient, and on two-year-olds, from four to five eyes. After you have trimmed the roots and spread them out in the hole, the vine should be set at one side, and the soil well firmed with the feet. Set a small stake by the side so as to mark the

vine. The second or third year they should be staked and wired; two or three wires should be used. Keep the old wood as near the ground as possible, for the nearer it is the sweeter the fruit will be. Keep the vine open so that the air can pass through, to prevent rot and mildew.

	One Year.				Two Year.			
	1	10	100	1000	1	10	100	1000
Agawam, red	\$0.20	\$1.50	.....	.....	\$0.25	\$2.00	.....	.....
Concord, Blk. ....	.....	.60	\$4.00	\$30.00	.....	.80	\$5.00	\$40.00
Campbell's Ea. Blk .	40	3.00	.....	.....	.50	4.00	.....	.....
Delaware, Red .....	.15	1.00	.....	.....	.20	1.50	.....	.....
Emp. State, Wht....	.20	1.50	.....	.....	.25	2.00	.....	.....
Ea. Ohio, Blk. ....	.50	4.00	.....	.....	.60	5.00	.....	.....
Goethe, No. 1, Purple	.20	1.50	.....	.....	.25	2.00	.....	.....
Moore's Ea. Blk ....	.15	1.00	.....	.....	.20	1.50	.....	.....
Niagara, Wht. ....	.20	1.50	.....	.....	.25	2.00	.....	.....
Pocklington, Y'lw...	.20	1.50	.....	.....	.25	2.00	.....	.....
Woodruff, Red .....	.20	1.50	.....	.....	.25	2.00	.....	.....
Worden, Blk .....	.....	1.00	7.00	.....	.....	1.50	10.00	.....



Raspberries.

The culture of these is about the same as that of the blackberry, after preparing the soil the same as for Strawberries. Set plants $6\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart and 3 feet apart in the rows. Plant only when the ground is moist, press the soil firmly to the roots with your feet. Work as you would corn or potatoes, and practice level culture. Prune in the Spring. After fruiting, cut out and burn all old wood and young canes but the three best; this destroys all insects and rust that may occur. Give good culture until mid-summer, when cultivation should cease so that the canes may ripen before winter.

Black Varieties:—Kansas, Palmer, Gregg, Nemaha, Cumberland.
Red:—Cuthbert, Turner, Shaffer's Colossal.

	1	10	100
Black varieties	\$0.30	\$2.25	
Red varieties .....	.50	4.00	

Notice.—Special prices on 1000 lots.

Blackberries.

Varieties: Early Harvest, Snyder, Taylor. Per 100, \$3.00

Dewberries.

Lucretia, the choicest of all dewberries Per 100 \$3.00

Currants.

		One Year.	Two Year.
Cherry, Red Dutch, White Grape	\$0.15	\$1.00	\$0.20 \$1.50
Fay's Prolific .....	.20	1.00	.25 2.00

Gooseberries.

		One Year.	Two Year.
Downing, Houghton, Smith's Improved ..	\$0.15	\$1.00	\$0.20 \$1.50
Champion, Pearl .....	.20	1.50	.25 2.00

Garden Roots.

	1	10	100
Rhubarb .....		.80	\$5.00
Horseradish .....		.70	
Asparagus		1.00	

Ornamental Trees.

	1	10	100
European White Birch, 4 to 5 ft.	\$0.25	\$2.00	
Catalpa, 6 to 8 ft. ....	.35	2.50	
" 4 to 6 ft. ....	.20	1.50	
" 3 to 4 ft. ....	.10	.80	
Chestnut, sweet, 5 to 6 ft. ....	.50	4.00	
" sweet, 3 to 4 ft. ....	.25	2.00	
" horse, 4 to 5 ft. ....	.60	5.00	
Elm, American, 8 to 10 ft. ....	.25	2.00	
" " 4 to 6 ft. ....	.20	1.50	
" " 3 to 4 ft. ....	.15	1.00	\$6.00
Linden, American, 5 to 6 ft. ....	.40	3.00	
" " 3 to 4 ft. ....	.20	1.50	
" European, 5 to 6 ft. ....	.50	4.00	
Mountain Ash, 6 to 8 ft. ....	.50		
" " 4 to 5 ft. ....	.30	2.50	
" Oak Leaved, 6 to 8 ft. ....	.75		
Maple, Silver Leaved, 6 to 8 ft. ....	.30	2.50	
" Silver Leaved, 3 to 4 ft. ....	.15	1.00	
" Sugar, 6 to 8 ft. ....	.40	3.50	
" Soft, 6 to 8 ft. ....	.25	2.00	
" Soft, 3 to 4 ft. ....	.10	.80	

PURCHASERS WELL PLEASED.

Fort Atkinson, Wisconsin, April 29, 1901.

H. A. Brown & Son, Brock, Nebraska.

Gentlemen: The four boxes of trees, which you shipped, came in good shape, fresh and packed well. Every man in this locality is well pleased with his stock.

Yours truly,

CHAS. SHERMAN.

Evergreens Transplanted.

	1	10	100
Arbor Vitae, Am., 18 to 24 in.	\$0.50	\$4.00	
" " " 12 to 18 in. ....	.40	3.00	
" " " 8 to 12 "		1.00	8.00
" " Pyramidal, 2 to 2½ ft.	1.00	8.00	
" " " 18 to 24 in. ....	.75	6.00	
" " " 12 to 18 in. ....	.60	5.00	
Balsam Fir, 18 to 24 in. ....	.40	3.50	
" " " 12 to 18 in. ....	.30	2.50	
" " " 8 to 12 in. ....	.25	2.00	
Col. Blue Spruce, 18 to 24 in.	1.00	8.00	
" " " 12 to 18 in. ....	.75	6.00	
" " " 6 to 10 in. ....	.35	2.50	
Irish Jupiter, 18 to 24 in. ....	.75		
Spruce, Norway, 18 to 24 in. ....	.60	5.00	
" " " 12 to 18 in. ....	.50	4.00	
" " " 6 to 10 in. ....	.20	1.50	
" " White, same price as Norway.			
Red Cedar, 20 to 24 in. ....	.40	3.00	
" " 15 to 20 in. ....	.25	2.00	
" " 12 to 15 in. ....	.20	1.50	
" " 10 to 12 in. ....	.15	1.20	\$10.00
" " 6 to 10 in.		1.00	\$8.00
Pine, White, Scotch and Austrian, 18 to 24 in. ....	.60	5.00	
Pine, White, Scotch and Austrian, 10 to 12 in. ....	.50	4.00	
Pine, Scotch, 6 to 10 in. ....	.25	2.00	

Weeping Trees.

Birch cut leaved	each	\$1.00
Elm, 2 year heads	"	2.00
Mountain Ash, 2 year heads	"	1.50
Willow, Wisconsin	"	1.00
" Kilmarnock, 2 year	"	1.50
" New Am.	"	1.00
Teas' Weeping Russian Mulberry	"	2.00

Ornamental Shrubs.

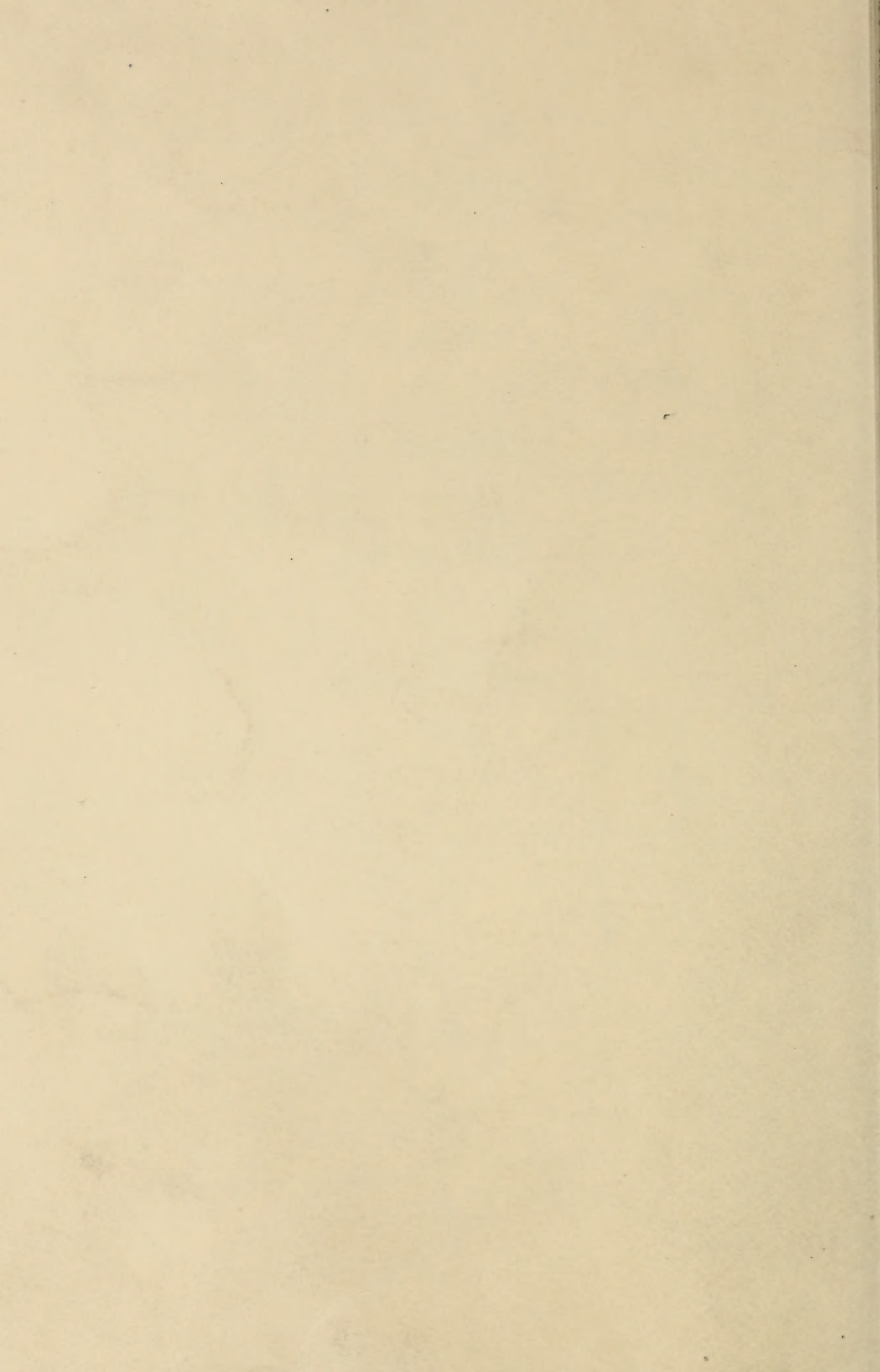
Almond, double flowered pink	\$0.40
Paeonias, assorted colors .....	.35
Althea or Rose of Sharon, 2 to 4 ft.	1.00
Honey Suckle .....	.75
Hydrangea Paniculata Grandiflora, 2 to 3 ft. ....	.50
Purple Fringe, or Smoke Tree .....	.60
Snow Ball, 2 to 3 ft. ....	.25
Spirea, assorted .....	.50

Hardy Roses.

Monthly Roses:	
Madam Plantier, Am. Beauty, Pearle Des Jardin.....	each \$0.40
Moss Roses:	
Red Moss, White Moss	" .35
Climbing:	
Seven Sisters, Prairie Queen, Mary Washington	" .40
Rambler, Crimson, Yellow and White	" .75

Clematis.

Jackmanni Purple	\$0.75
Duchess of Edinburg, Double White .....	.75
Clematis Paniculata, very hardy, White .....	.50
Kermisenia, Red, very fine .....	.65



THE BROCK NURSERY CO., BROCK, NEMAHA CO., NEBRASKA

Date _____, 190_____

Remarks

Write us a list of your wants. If first class stock well packed and prompt service is what you are looking for, we can satisfy you

The **BROCK NURSERIES**

H. A. Brown & Son, Props., Brock, Neb.

